

Test Procedures for Distribution Transformers SNOPR Public Meeting

Alternative Efficiency Determination Method (AEDM)

Building Technologies Program

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

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Overview of Alternative Efficiency Determination Method

- Two Methods for Determining Efficiency
- Purpose and Characteristics of an AEDM
- Limitations on Application of an AEDM
- Criteria for Substantiation of an AEDM
- Basic Model Selection for AEDM Substantiation
- Additional Requirements for use of an AEDM
- Comment and Discussion on AEDM

Two Methods for Determining Efficiency

1. Test a sample of units of a basic model (as discussed in the Sampling Plan for Compliance Testing)

2. Calculate efficiency through use of the Alternative Efficiency Determination Method (AEDM)

Purpose and Characteristics of an AEDM

- Purpose: to reduce the testing burden on manufacturers
 - An AEDM can be used to predict the energy performance
 - Basic Models rated through the application of an AEDM need not be tested

Characteristics:

- A computational method such as a software design tool that predicts the energy consumption characteristics of one or more basic models
- Derived from a mathematical model that represents the electrical characteristics of a basic model
- Based on engineering and statistical analysis, computer simulation or modeling, or other analytic evaluation of performance data

Limitations on Application of an AEDM

- The accuracy and reliability of an AEDM must be substantiated before it may be used to determine the efficiency of basic models
- A particular AEDM may be applied only to rate basic models in one of the following groups of distribution transformers:
 - liquid-immersed transformers
 - low-voltage dry-type transformers
 - medium-voltage dry-type transformers
- An AEDM cannot be used to rate basic models that a manufacturer has tested

Criteria for Substantiation of an AEDM

- Five or more basic models tested using the DOE test method
- Five or more units must be tested for each basic model
- The predicted losses must be within +/- 5 percent of the measured losses for each basic model tested
- The average of the predicted losses must be within
 +/- 3 percent of the average measured losses

Basic Model Selection for AEDM Substantiation

- Two of the basic models must be among the five basic models with the highest unit volumes of production in the prior year
- No two basic models should have the same combination of power (kVA) and voltage ratings
- At least one basic model should be single-phase and at least one should be three-phase

Additional Requirements for use of an AEDM

- Periodic verification of an AEDM testing by an independent testing lab or verification by independent professional engineer
- Maintenance of Records method(s) used, data showing basis for AEDM substantiation and verification, and calculations for each basic model for which an AEDM was used to determine efficiency
- Department may ask that a manufacturer conduct simulations on particular basic models, provide analyses of previous simulations, and/or conduct sample testing on select basic model

Other Issues?

- Stakeholders are invited to comment on the use of AEDM in the Department's Test Procedure
- Comments are sought on:
 - the limitations on application of an AEDM
 - the criteria for substantiation of an AEDM
 - the accuracy and reliability of an AEDM
 - selection of basic models

How to Submit Comments

- Public Meeting all oral comments today will be captured in the transcript and become part of the public record.
- Written comments SNOPR comment period open until Nov. 8, 2004.
 Reference docket #: EE-TP-98-550 and/or RIN 1904-AA85

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